NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Highly Interesting from Washington.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD SPFECT OF THE NEW YORK ELECTION—THE COURSE OF THE UNION DISAPPROVED—THE CABINET IN TRIBULATION—ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDE—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND OUR POREIGN EXLATIONS—SENATOR GWIN AND THE PACIFIC BAILROAD, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1853. the recent defeat of his faction in New York, it has made the recent defeat of his faction in New Fork, it has made a deep impression upon the President, and greatly shaken his faith in the political astuteness of his Scoretary of State. He has also publicly stated his disapproval of the course of the Union in its shameful personal attacks upon leading national democrats, and some of his best friends have advised him to refuse it his countenance for the fu-

New York election, sneered at the idea that any dissatis-Caction was felt at the coalition doctrine of the adminis-tration, except by a few insignificant individuals who could easily be crushed out, have, within a few days, acknowledged there was trouble ahead. We hear much less prating lately about the want of influence of the Herald, mongst the hangers on of the Cabinet.

The announcement first made in the Heraid, that the innexation of the Sandwich Islands would be favorably noticed by the President in his message, has as usual been seised upon by other papers, who now profess to know all about it, but who singularly enough forgot to mention the fact till the HERALD had given it to the

meeting held for some time, and that it is probable the President will take all this week for the preparation of his week. It is known, frem the President's declarations, that upon the subject of our foreign relations the message will fully emphasize the inaugural. There will be no unnecessary squeamishness in stating the simple American truth with regard to the nations of Europe that whilst we seek no quarrel, we entertain neither sym-pathy nor love for any of them—not even for England, the country which always fawns on America when it is her interest to do so, but never loses an opportunity of injuring or maligning our people when it can be done with impunity.

Very few members of Congress have yet been here, though several have engaged rooms at the hotels, for the

Senator Gwin had an interview with the President. upon the subject of his Pacific railread project—a very different affair, however, from the scheme in which Robert J. Walker is interested. It is exceedingly doubtful whether Doctor Gwin will be able to smooth away the irregularities which the President sees in all the Pacific road schemes yet presented; and unless some plan can be hit upon, by which nothing will be asked at the hands of the government, I think the executive will come out flatfooted against it.

THE RANDWICH ISLANDS—THE SPEAKERSHIP AND CLERKSHIP—ARRIVALS AT THE CAPITAL—U. S. ARBENALS—COLLECTOR THOMAS NOT KICKED OFF THE PLATFORM, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1853.

There is no doubt that the President has an eye upon the Sandwich Islands, and you may anticipate some strong recommendations in his annual message, upon the subject. What is the commerce of China and Japan without the Sandwich Islands?

The Case men will rally upon Disney, of Ohio, tor speak er, from presentappearances; and Forney, for Clerk, has

man, free trade whig, from North Carolina, supposed to be looking after stray chances for Speaker. [Gov. Steele, of N. H., Chancellor Walworth, Col. Steptoe, U. S. A., of the Commission on Arsenals, are here. The question be-fore them is whether United States arsenals shall be under civil or military superintendence. It is a vexed question, and may detain the Commission several weeks. Collector Tnomas was not kicked off the national demoeratic platform last night, but pushed off. The national democrats have, nevertheless, resolved to report this con-duct to the President. PETER.

MESTING OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS—TREASURY DRAFTS, ETC.

FROM THE NEWSPAPER AGENT.

Sentinel styles it a "great national demonstration," and vote, and that the speakers were enthusiastically cheere rats, was met with a hearty response, notwith standing the efforts of a few persons, employes of govern

ment, to embarrass the proceedings.

The amount of drafts registered in the office of the Register of the Treasury for the week ending Saturday,

Hon Charles G. Atherton died at one o'clock to-day

TRENTON, NOV 14, 1853 The official vote in Bergen county, gives Price 1,090;

Whig Nominations in New Hampshire

The Whig State Convention assembled here to-day, Icha bod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, in the chair. Hon. James Bell, of Guilford, was unanimously nominated for Gover-nor, and William Whittle, of Manchester, for Railroad Commissioner. Spirited addresses were made, and good

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 15, 1853

The United States Circuit Court met in this city to-day
Judge Curtis delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, in
which he dwelt particularly upon the law of Congress
forbidding flogging in the navy and in vessels of commerce. He said that the flogging which is prohibited by this act is only the flogging that had been practiced in the navy—that is, with the cat. The law does not pro-

PORTLAND, Nov. 15, 1853. for twenty years. The boom at Veazle has given way, and a great number of logs are floating down the river. A dam has been carried away at Kenduskesg, and that rillage is badly flooded. A teamster named Day, was rowned in the road at Kenduskeag by the overflow. The ills and dams on the river stand firm as yet, though

The Shooting Case in Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI NOT. 15, 1853.
In the case of Dr. Ames, charged with shooting James C. Hall, the jury this evening brought in a verdict of Not guilty."

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERNER.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 14, 1852.
The United States mail steamable Southersor, Captain an, from New York, arrived here at 7 o'clock yestery morning.

VESSEL ON FIRE.

VESSEL ON FIRE.
GRONGHOWS, S. C., Nov. 13, 1853.
The schooner S. J. Mayo (or Moye) from Apalachicola r New York, loaded with cotton, took fire in the hold no date) and was rungashore near this place.

Octton was very active yesterday. Sales 9,000 bales, at an advance of a quarter of a penny on the better qualities. The quotations are—Middling, 9c. a 2% a; good middling, 9c. a 10a.

Interesting from the Ringgold Exploring Expedition. OUR OCEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

U. S. SHIP VINCENES.

Exploring and Surveying Expedition,
Simon's Bay, C. G. H., September 20, 1853. Beliaving that some account of the movements of the expedition will be interesting to you and your many readers, I avail myself of a moment of leisure to give you a passing glauce of things transpiring on board. You Hempton Roads. The passage across the Atlantic was attended with no particular event worthy of notice. All were busily engaged in systematizing the various duties incident to the service entered on. The naturalists were necident to the service entered on. The hauranist were constantly occupied with the ocean and its vast family of insects, marine ania alcula, &c. The officers were diligently employed in the many celestial and other observations. The results will show a mass of matter valuable to the navigator and savan, all of which will be

The Vincennes is a fine, comfortable ship. The steamer John Hancock proved to be a fine sea boat, and under canvass, with a small consumption of fuel, per diem kept her station. The Porpoise has been well tried here. tofore, and possesses all the necessary qualities for the arduous service. The Fenimore Cooper, as you may know, was a crack New York built pilot boat of 90 tons There were among the knowing ones of the pilots, some who predicted a failure in this beautiful little craft; if stances of a long and varied passage, they would recall their assertions. No sea bird was ever more light and graceful than this fine specimen of the skill of our worthy mechanics. She is the admiration and wonder of perfect condition, after a passage of fifty-five days from Madeira. We all spent a few days pleasantly at Funchal, Madeira, where we watered, took in fresh provisions, fuel for the John Hancock, and enjoyed the unbounded hospitality of our gentlemanly consul, Mr. March. He is an American, and a gentleman in every sense of the word. From thence we passed rapidly to the Cape de Verde Lies, runsing closely by the Canary Isles. Twenty-four hours were spent at Porto Praya, where we met old Ironsides, bearing the flag of Commodors Mayo. met old Ironsides, bearing the flag of Commodore Mayo. We gave the ship three hearty cheers, not being allowed to calute, owing to our instruments, and hurried on our way to this place, the John Hancock in advance, and the Porpoise and Fenimore Cooper in company with this ship.
Under the equator, for convenience, we separated, and
all are here now with the exception of the John Hancock,
which is momentarily looked for. Valuable information respecting the winds, currents, and other phenonena of the ocean, has been collected during our passage, and it is understood that charts are now in course of preparation, to be forwarded immediately, in order that they

is understood that charts are now in course of preparation, to be forwarded immediately, in order that they may be published for the advantage of commerce. No opportunity has been overlooked to add to the facilities of the navigation of the ocean and it will be found that many very interesting results have been secured.

We arrived here on the 12th inst., and now find ourselves sough anchored in an Englist colony and a fine bay; every convenience and facility exist, and all courtesy shown by the authorities. Commodere Talbot is in conmand of Her Majesty's forces on this station; his flag is on board the Meander, 50 gun ship; the Hydra steamer, and several small vessels are at anchor. This officer, some years since, commanded the Vestal and spent some time in the United States, visiting New York. The station is an important one, and all facilities for naval purposes have been provided with that care and foresight characteristic of England. Mails from all parts of the world are received here. In my next I will give you some statistics, and cour mercial information respecting our own citizens. You are aware that G.S. Holmss is our consul at Cape Town, a worthy and experienced man.

This will be conveyed to you by the Sumpter, for Boston; her departure has been so sudden and follows so quickly upon our arrival, I have not had time to prepare my letters with that care I cesire. By next will refer to other subjects in regard to the expedition, as well as some information respecting the Cape of Good Hope.

The John Hancock was seen yesterday passing Cape Town, and will be here in a few hours.

ARGUS.

Our Rhode Island Correspondence.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 14, 1853.

The Contemplated Constitutional Convention.

Next Monday will settle our Constitutional Convention

and the signs of the times at present look decidely bine for the successful termination of the project which the democrats have labored so hard to carry into effect since their accession to power last April. Everything now indicates that the Convention and its proposed 'reforms' do not stand the ghost of a chance for existence, not withstanding the trouble and turned which they have caused the dominants, to get their frame of clay ready to receive the breath of vitality from the people. The regu-lar democrats, to be sure, will give the movement their lars, or the young democracy, will oppose it with that bitterness which only disappointed and overreached poli-ticians can feel, and will work with good will to defeat the measure, to spite the hunkers, if for nothing else. tion on party grounds, and the Maine Law men, who feel bound to go against the Convention, because they believe that if the Convention is held, and the abolition of the registry tax(which is a popular thing with all parties in the State) is carried, the democratic party will be strengthened for the next spring election. The Maine Law men consider the supremacy of the present party in power as detrimental to perpetuation of their favorite hobby. Every vote for the favorite measure of the democra-tic party, this branch of the friends of temperance think, will be an endorsement of its previous policy, and as a democratic Assembly has tied a string around the neck of the temperance bentling they desire to prevent its being drawn sufficiently tight for stars gulatory purposes, and therefore give their votes against the convention. The less radical temperance men are disposed to go for the convention, on the ground that they wish the vexed question out of the way of the next election, because they are rather impressed with the belief that if the convention is defeate and the abolitin of the registry tax be suffered to become an element in the campaign of next spring, it will prove too good a capital for the democrats, who will be pleased to rally under the popular cry of "abolish the registry tax." Thus stand parties in this State upon the convention question. There is division all around. The democrats are divided and the temperance men are split, and even the whige who show the best front for the context, have not viality enough to make their vote of fective either; they are powerless for good or evil on this question, but their votes will count against the convention. With such a state of things it is not to be wondered at that the interest felt in the question is of a negative rather than a mittee character. In fact, there is no feeling exhibited which can be called interest, if we except the demonstration of the oung temperacy. The whige act means the convention of the sun for the sun any body's else "they can't be allowed to enjoy them to themselves. The young membes of the party are included to put their firgers in the political clah, and make bed worst for their stream of the party can well stand the as saults of the whige—they have got used to them—and even the kicks of the tamperance men they can get along with; but the disaffection of their radical brethren is annoying, passed endurrance since they are principles.

Our temperature and the superition of executive power and partonage for themselves, and given the voters of the party the shells of prowings will be an endorsement of its previous policy, and as a democratic Assembly has tied a string around the neck of

Massachusetts Election.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION

The total vote for Governor is—whig. 57.645 democrat, 32,600; free soil, 28,469; hunker, liquor and scattering, 5,967.

We have included the scattering vote for Governor with that for Wales, the hunker and liberal candidate. He will have rising 5 000 votes.

One half of the Senate —20 members—are chosen by the people of which 11 are whigs and 9 opposition.

The total number of representatives chosen by the people is 231, of whom the whigs have 144; all others, including a few national democrate, 87. Vacancies, 190. This puts the State government irrevocably in the hands of the whigs. The opposition cannot recover from the overshrow of the constitution for the second elections.

Owing to "the disarrangement of the mails," Cushing's "curushing" edict against coalition with the free soilers has probably not been received up in Berkshire: and through the inactivity of the whigs and the activity of federal office holders, a Van Buren democrat of '43 and a whig free soiler turned coalitionist, are elected to the Snate over the whig candidates, Messra. Kellogg and Saxton. The snajorities are small, but we reckon they will stick, unless some hunker town clerk, who may receive a copy of Cu hing on coalition early this week, should happen to blunder in making his returns.

HARMONY AMONG THE MASSACHUEETTS POLITICIANS.

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HARMONY AMONG THE MASSACHUSETTS POLITICIANS.

[From the Lowell Courier.]

In the Lowell American or yesterday Mr. Postmaster F. A. Bildreth, alluding to the recent missive of attorney. General Cushing, says:—

"The writer is an enormous hypocrite and scoundrel, and the person he writes to is a pairry, peddling, huckstering have. * * But tais interference with State legislation is a master which must be immediately corrected, or there is no independence likely to be left. We are ready to co operate with alavoholders and aboli tionists, hards and softs, anybody and everybody, to get rid of such a monstrous tyranny as this. * * But Cushing is a hypocrite as well as a tyrant. There is not a cemocrat in tais State more deeply implicated in the coalit on with free soliers than he is. He broke with the hunkers on tais very ground."

If President Pierce will continue a man in office who denounces one of his Cabine: thus, and treats with contempt like this a "letter of instructions," we have been mistaken in forming an estimate of his chara ter and ca illre. Off with his head, Franky—down with traitors!

Bississippi Election.

The Missisippian has received the returns of the election held on Mo. day, from a large portion of the State, which it says has gone democrat is by a majority of from five to eight thousand on the State ticket.

The majority for Wm. Backsdate, the democratic candidate for Congress for the State at large, will be about the same. His opponent was Rueben Davis.

In the several Congressional districts the following gent lemen are elected:

12d do. W. S. Barry, (dem.)

2d do. W. S. Barry, (dem.)

3d do. O. R. Singleton, (dem.)

4th do. W. P. Harris, (dem.)

The following is the State ticket elected:

For Governor... John McRae, (dem.)

Secretary of State. W. H. Mune, (cem.)

State Treasurer. A. S. Jackson, (dem.)

Attorn y General. D. C. Glenn, (dem.)

In the Legislature there is a democratic majority on joint bailot of twenty five which will defeat Mr. Foote's election to the United States Senatorship.

Important from China.

REPORTED FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.

A friend has placed at our disposal a letter from Dr. Parker, Secretary to the United States Ingation at Canton. of which the following is a copy:—

I have what I am assured is contained in a private letter from Paking, that Heen Fung, the present Emperor, on the 2d of August, fled to Gebul, in Tartary, and that Prince Wei Chin, lifth brother of Taou Kwang, was left in charge of the empire, and that the insurgent troops were within six days of Peking at that date.

This news bears marks of probability, and the source of my information is as reliable as any se can ordinarily get in China.

In speaking with the British Consul this evening he informed me that he heart the same news two or three cays six ee, which corresponds with the time my informant states the intelligence reached this city.

Air. Robertson seemed to receive the intelligence with some doubt. I can only say that I think it very likely to prove true, and that Prince Wei Chin is the mad of all others who would be most likely to be called upon to take the reins of government.

He is the man who is said to have written Taou Kwang's answer to the President's letter, delive:ed in 1844 by Mr. Cushing.

Dr. Parker's letter is dated at "10 minutes to 12 o'clock" on the 3d of September, and was addressed to a member of the branch house of a large mercantile firm in this city, in response to a note despatched to him at half-past ten the same night.—Commercial.

Army Intelligence.

Two companies of the Sec on Artillery, left Old Point Comfort, Va., on Friday evening, 11th inst, for Tompa Bay, Florida, in the steam propeller Pennsylvania Officers:—Major I. G. Arneld. Capt. H. C. Pratt, Major S. S. Anderson, lieutenants F. H. Larned, J. M. Robertson, and T. J. Haines, all of the second articlery.

PROMOTIONS JUST MAPS IN THE ARMY.—First Dragoons.—Revest 2d Lieutenant Kenner Garrard, to be 2d lieutenant, October 31, 1853, vice Graham, resigned.

Mounted Kiffemea.—Captain John S. Simonson, to be major, September 16, 1853 vice Sanderson, deceased. lat Lieutenant Thomas G. Rhett, to be captain. September 16, 1853, vice Simonson, promoted. 2d Lieutenant Wm. F. Lane, to be 1st lieutenant September 16, 1853, vice Rhett, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieutenant George d. Cosby, to be 2d lieutenant, September 16, 1853, vice Lane, promoted.

Evit Artillery.—2d Lieutenant Wm. Silvey, to be 1st lieutenant, October 31, 1853, vice Woods, resigned. Brevet 2d Lieutenant George Bell, to be 2d lieutenant, October 31, 1853, vice Models, to be 2d lieutenant, Argunts 31, 1853, vice De Veure, resigned. Brevet 2d Lieutenant George Bell, to be 2d lieutenant, October 31, 1853, vice Models, which was a lieutenant July 9, 1853, vice Models, Second Artillery.—Brevet 2d Lieutenant George S. Harrsuff, to be 2d lieutenant, M. M. Bluzt, to be 2d lieutenant, September 30, 1853, vice Platt, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieutenant Henry C. Sym nods, to be 2d lieutenant, October 8, 1853, vice Smith, promoted.

Third Artillery.—Brevet 2d Lieutenant S. Mowry, to be 2d lieutenant, October 8, 1853, vice Smith, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieutenant, October 8, 1853, vice Smith, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieutenant, October 8, 1853, vice Minitage promoted.

Fourth Artillery.—Brevet 2d Lieutenant S. Mowry, to be 2d lieutenant, October 8, 1853, vice Smith, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieutenant, October 8, 1853, vice Smith, promoted. Brevet 2d Lieutenant, October 8, 1853, vice Whitting, deceased. Brevet 2d Lieutenant John Mendenhali, to be 2d lieutenant

ceased. Brevet 20 Lieutenant John Mendennall, to be 2d lieutenant, October 8, 1883, vice Walbridge promoted.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—We have full files of Halifax and other Nova Scotia papers, and also St. John, N. B., papers to the lith inst. The St. John New Brunswicker of the 10th, says.—"On Sunday last there was beavy snow along the river St. John, from Gagetown upwards, and on Monday the sieighing was good in the upper country, the river being full of ice, and the thermometer, at Frederickton, only eight degrees above zero. The steamers which left Indian Town on Tuesday morning had not reached Frederickton yesterday afternoon. One of these boats succeeded after struggling several miles through the ice, in getting into Swan Crees, (about twenty miles below Frederickton,) and there indeed the freight. Yesterday we had snow, succeeded by heavy rain, and a strong southerly gale. The rain extended as far as Frederickton.

In Halifax, on Monday and Tuesday last, the weather was very cold, but on Wednesday became mild, attended with a routherly wind and torrents of rain.

The Halifax Chronicle says:—It is understood that the Cuosaid line of ocean steamers, fearing competition from the line established by the Canadian government between Ergland and the St. Lawrence in summer, and Portland in winter, have decided upon running a branch from Liverpool to Portland all the year round.

The Bonaventura fall fishing has been a very indifferent one this season, caused by the scarcity of bait and thouge continuance of dry weather.

H. M. S. Cumberland, Sir George Seymour, will not leave Halifax prior to the 25th inst. The present Admiral's time on that command will supire next spring.

The fisheries have been unsuccessful on the coast of Prince Edward Island the past season.

Mechanics' Institute. The following introductory lecture was delivered last evening by Professor Thomas Rainey:—

wreing by Professor Thomas Rainey:—
Mr. PRESIDENT AND LADDS AND GESTLEMEN OF THE INSTITUTE—My subject is "Genius in its Aptitudes, Alds and Ends"—addressed particularly to young men. The world is full of genius. We see its traces in everything that man does, or thinks, or feels. Seciety bows down and worships it, while the wise and great stop to read its startling developements. Its champions some up to us from Church and State; from society, the arts, the trades, and professious; science and literature send in trades, and professions; science and literature send in their claim and own its universol mastery. Then, genius their claim and own its universol mastery. Then, genius rules the world. It therefore becomes important that we know its ample aptitudes its multifarious side and obstacles, and the ends it proposes to the race. Such being our aim, we have very little to do with the metaphysics of genius, and shall waste but little time in etherializing and refining its elements or ramifying its speculative susceptibilities. I leave its sinuous meanderings, its nice and subtle divisions, to those who, "With metaphysical accuracy, can sever and divide A haur 'twixt north and northwest side."

If a segment: life is real. The age, the very age in which

life is earnest; life is real. The age, the very age in which we live, is hurrying us into the widest and most trying realizations; and genius, however born, undying, real, makes us men or "things" in what we do of fail to, and tests us by our fruits or follies. Is genius evasionf—that plausible capacity which enables us to shan the world, and live and real things?—the airy bubble beauty that scintillates but to explode; a meterotil lite that biases sow awh le, then blotted by the werest cloud in that biases sow awh le, then blotted by the werest cloud in that biases and any or race, and of right must live by their endeavors, like the Spaniard who deem shimed? a prince, and all man make to sorre him? It spenius a series of brilliant revertes—allife of drams, a constant guze upon the unsubstantial fabric of a vision? Must it revolutionize the world, surprise the race, upest society, and revel life away in moodiness? I answer, none of these. The problem is society; its tendency, its sim, the eads of life. Genius eaks the capacities of the race. What is man—what can he do—and what is placed beyond his power? In answering these genius displays its aptitude. It teaches us that man can tame the elements of universal nature, and bend they power a round beceath, on high, to his amelioration that he can gather all the waters from the little rill and pour the flood confluent roun a thousand streams into the lap of labor; can turn the surging wave of commerce, direct the storm of war, rise high above the fleecy clude, directed and spreading arms into the graceful bark that floats on ever sea: can mount the surging wave of commerce, direct he storm of war, rise high above the fleecy clude, directed and line and long the crib of the skies that he unbands the fluid believe the storm of war, rise high above the fleecy clude, directed and line and long the crib of the skies that he unbands to fluid believe in a children of the surginal stant of the world by steam; explore the heavens, and set his mile-posts all along the crib

will This executive class is quite as necessary as the conceptive, and far more numerous. It is always no ceasarily highly conservative, and at times most painfully clogs the wavels of progress. Many men of naturally fine genius, never go beyond the merely executive fin life, sever know dies, proper instruction in the elements of executive wilds. It is not the subments of executive wilds of the control of the subments of executive wilds of the control of the subments at an each higher salary; but in a transpals in limit for. A contractor vecing that he handles his tools well and is a man of interest, desires him to manage his business at a much higher salary; but just here he finds his devicency in some of the necessary principles, is incapable of making the calculation, although he has a good general idea of what the engine should be. He is not maken the wild had been also as the same and the same and the same of the control of the same and the himself conversant with his such last studied and made himself conversant with his such last studied and made himself conversant with his wale has studied and made himself conversant with his such last studied and made himself conversant with his such last studied and the high purpose which first sees the end desired, consults the valuur aptitudes and uses all the sid. • • • • • • The idea of the age is not what to you believe, but what do you know, and what can you do? This query appeals with peculiar force to every young man, as he enter a his trade or profession, and especially when he seeks employment from others who seldom give their money but for a consideration. A young man who decives humself by assuming responsibilities that he cannot discharge, finds that the failure wount him for itin, and influences severy theory and especially when he seeks employment from others his to the production of the strong the summer of the production of the strong the summer of the production of the strong the summer of the s

his shop of honest toil, and transplant him immediately into the full tide of ap-town society.

Youn gentlemes, it becomes you to labor. Idle ars is apt to picture to you that "you't time coming," when it early me to me to deer you can learn all things as by intuition. Be not cleer you can learn all things as by intuition. Be not cleer you can learn all things as by intuition. Be not cleer you can learn all things as by intuition. Be not cleer you can learn all things as by intuition. Be not cleer you can learn all things as by intuition. Be not cleer you can learn all things as by intuition, too, becomes you. It is your privilege, in our belowed country to do whatever man has done or man all on. It is right that you should realize your privilege to tread in any path that leads to greatness or renows. And now the question reverts does so clet, need these geniuses? There is but Ittl's apparent difference between great and small men. Propossession is frequently in favor of the latter. But as deeds alone will bear the test of time. the faithful mechanic has gothing to fear. I know that the young mechanic frequently feels it into the faithful mechanic has gothing to far. I know that the young mechanic frequently feels like a pigrina, too. He is a foreigner, for he comes up from the unknown walks of life; and thank God for these and such. He is not compelled to fritter and waste his genius immolate his life in family pomp, parale and importance, in the genealogy of a defuset family, and bend his mind to science rather than to the mysterious genealogy of a "coat of arms." A noble spirit moves him—is soul is nerved by truth and thought But society discourages his approaches, although it toierates him in the abstract. Its language to him is—

"Honor and wealth from no exertion rise; Cheat all you can, and tell as many lies."

Society, instead of surreunding him with its real sympathies, taking him to its honors, and familiarizing him with elevating and emobiling associations, keeps him at a distance, until by act upon

gene Melville. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Edwards.

At an early hour yesterday morning the court was filed with a crowd of anxious spectators, a large propor tion of whom were French and German, many of them friends of the prisener. De Coin appeared perfectly calm, and showed no sig as of emotion throughout the proceed-

Before the opening of the court the Jury wers conducted to the scene of the homicide, the store occupied by De Cora and Giraud, corner of Reade and Greenwich streets, which was carefully inspected.

Pierre Giraud sworn—I was the partner of Mr. De Corn when Melville was shot; I have been engaged with him since last year, in the butter business; we used a patent process, invented by Mr. De Corn; I was in Cincinnati, an knew him there; he came from Virginia; I also knew M Melville at Cincinnati.

Q. What was his character there?

Mr. Blunt objected to all questions except as to genera reputation.

Mr. Blunt objected to all questions except as to general reputation.

By the Court—The question here refers to the disposition of the man. The question is not as to his general reputation, out as to his setual disposition.

The District Attorney—I of ject to the specification of any particular act ef violence.

Mr. Frady referred to pages 234 and 317 of "Walton's Criminal Law" in support of his opinion that general reputation could not be pleaded in extenuation of the accused, but that acts of violence on the part of the deceased were necessary.

the state of the prisoner's minot. If these acts of violence can be shown to have been countried, it would be proper to give the testimony. The defence may give evidence of any particular acts of violence, the knowledge of which we will be come and towards him? A. Well, Mr. 10 Com is very different from me; he is an amiable man, and would not oftend any one; he would say, "Ob, he is a stranger, and may learn to do better?" about two or three weeks before his marriage; he would say, "Ob, he is a stranger, and may learn to do better?" about two or three weeks before his marriage; it was not not see Mrs Melville before her marriage; it clid not see Mrs Melville before her marriage; it clid not see Mrs Melville before her marriage; it clid not see Mrs Melville before her marriage; it clid not see Mrs Melville before her marriage; it clid not see Mrs Melville before her marriage; it clid not see Mrs Melville comes everal times to Mr. De Corn and take him solder once Melville rome and bold De Corn that he was come of more ye belly—that his wife was of good family, hed property, but that he was out of meney, and had net sufficient to provide her, and she threatens it to lave him; that his uncle was coming from California, and would bring him mon y; he asked De Corn for a loan; this De Corn told me; en another every badly, spent her money, and treated her ill, and entreated Mr. De Corn to lend her some money, that she might provide for her wants, and seek for a direct seek of the marriage of which we had a seek; she told le Corn that Melville the he done, for I considered Melville ag reast villain; afterwards, Mr. De Corn and farsh of Melville, and the bought in pattol to him, the her done, for I considered Melville a great villain; afterwards, Mr. De Corn and farsh of Melville, and the bought in pattol to hop the work of the men and the heavy in the seek of the men and the seek of the see

the same effect; it might at the distance of twelve, if the ball was larger; if the ball had had but little fore, it would not penetrate the bone but would jance off.

Mrs. Hewlin sworn—I reside in Greenwich street; if re-ided last May at 120 Variok street; if and Mrs. Walville lived with me in February they were with me absent two weeks; they came fram Grand street; Mrs. M. was unswell while she was there; I know that Mr. De Corn was brought to my house by Mr. Melville; I never naw him except when medicine was prescribed; at those times Mr. Melville was stere all the time; Mr. Melville's conduct to his wife was very kind in my presense.

Mrs. Ann Purdy, sworn—I reside at No. 18 Grand street; I am the mothen of Miss Gray; it was at my house that the Melvilles resided; Mr. De Corn came to my house, but never except when brought by Mr. Melville, and they always went away together.

Skeppington Senxy examined.—I am a counsellor at law, and reside in this city; I have seen Mrs. Melville, at my office; she called in company with Mrs. Barker; they represented that their ebject was to take proceedings on the part of Mrs. Melville against her husband for limited divorce, and also for forging her ames to drafts; before this occurrence i saw Mr. De Corn in the Tombs.

Josheph Laws woon.—I reside at No. 256 Broadway; E recided in Cheinnati up to last September a year age; Eugene Melvillo was there at the time I was there; I resided with him at the Burnet House.

Q. What occurred between you and Mr. Melville?

A. I received a note from bim which was slipped under my doo; it was full of swearing, and I could make best little of it; it was signed by his name; the next morning I left for New York, and was absent five or six weeks; one day street I restured I was standing in the doorway of the Bernet House, and Melville passed and was pointed out to me; on the next occasion I met site in the street and he followed me; when I saw him following I turned around and looked at him, and he ceased; he made several demonstrations as i

this charge.

The court then took a recess of an hour.

The court then took a recess of an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. La Roque examined by Mr. Brady—I am one of the counsel for le Corn; I was the first person employed as such; I saw Mrs. Melville after the occurrence; I sat naw her about the lat of November; I saw her last in this city, about the lat of October; she promised to be here to attend this trial: I saw her in Philadelphia, but she refused to come, absolutely and positively; that was the first time she refused. Q. Did you urge her to come from Philadelphia for the purpose of being present here? A. Yes; I got up from a sick bed for the purpose. Q. Did you make any effort to get consent to examine this person? A. Yes. Q. Was it ever your intention to prevent her from being here? A. I never made any effort to urge her to return.

Cross examined by Mr. Blunt.—Q. Did you notify methat she intended to leave the city? A. No sir. Q. You had cone everything in your power to compel her attendance here? A. I applied to Mr. Blunt.—B. Mr. Brady.—Q. You had cone everything in your power to compel her attendance here? A. I applied to the court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

not.
The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Police Intelligence.

Stabling Affray.—Abraham Edwards, keeper of an oyster and 5th stand at the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, was stabbed on Monday night by one Thomas Higgins, and dangerously wounded. Higgins went into his place and took a 5th from the stand when Edwards ordered him to put it down. He refused to comply, and Edwards seized him by the collar, and Higgins then took up an oyster knife and plunged it into the back of Edwards. He was arrested soon after, by officer Donnelly, or the Twentieth ward, and taken before Juntice Stuart for examination. The wound of the injured man was dressed by Dr. Horsefield, who pronounces it very dargerous. The knife penetrated about an inch and a balf.

Arrest of a Fertune Teller.—Mrs. E. White, a self styled doctrees and lady of information, living at No. 124 Woose ter street, was arrested yesterday by officer Bell, of the Mayor's office, charged with being a fortune teller. Hiram Petit, a young man living at No. 204 South "Write street, Williamsburg, is the complainant, and state that on Monday last he called upon this "lady of information" to be enlightened as to his fature prospects. She out a pack of cards several times, and pretended to tell his fortune. He then narrated to her a dream, which she interpreted for him. She then gave him certain numbers upon the m, and he most assuredly would draw a polley office, in Mercer street, tickets having these numbers upon the m, and he most assuredly would draw a house and lot. For all this service she charged him twenty-free cents, which sum he paid; but believing himself to be hambugged by her, he caused her arrest. She was taken before Justice Osborne and locked up for sammalities.

A Shoptifier Caught in the Act—A youth, of eighteen

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

MEIANGOIX Case of Suicha.—A mass named A. G. Stowell, as ed about thirty five years, terminated his existence on Monday, by hanging himself with a leather strap, which he had fastened to a low-post bedistead, at his residence, No. 120 State street. About noon some of the family opened his bedroom door and found him suspended and quite dead. The bed post not being high enough, he evidently slipped the noose about his need, and let himself drop, as he was nearly in a sitting peature, with his legs extended, when discovered. He was a nan of family, with a wife and two children; the eldest a girl about fourteen years of age, who is now in Bostom attending school, and a little son aged about four years. The deceased had formerly been engaged in the mercantle business is Boston, in which he became involved and finally failed, when he removed to this city, since which time he has been employed as a nalesman in the strew goods store of A. Laland, No. 171 Pearl street, New York. What makes the circumstance peculiarly distressing is the fact that shortly atter the business which impelled him to commit the deed were doubtless business difficulties.

Board of Supervisors.

Heard of Supervisors.

His Honor the Recorder in the chair.

Nov. 14 — The minutes of the last proceedings we read and approved.

The bill of Robert J. Brown and Joseph Keefe, expense in going to Philadelphia on a warrant for offenders, \$1 was ordered to be paid when properly verified.

Referred—The bills of several newspapers for adventising panel of jurors, from January to July, 1883, \$21 0 were referred to Committee on County Offices.

The sum of \$500 was appropriated for the purchase a complete set of standard weights and measures for the county of New York.

COROMERS MILE.

The bills of the Cereners, for post morten examination made by them from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1953, (\$350) was ordered to be paid.

Adjourned to Monday next at 4 o'clook.

Adjourned to Monday next at 4 o'clook.

MOVEMENTS OF YANEKE SULLIVAN.—Yankee Sullivan, who has been boarding at Lenox for a few days past, at the expense of the State, was bailed on Saturday, took tee on Saturday evening with Sheriff Peace, of Lea, and was quite a lion among the paper-makers for twe hours. The autonishment of the natives was, however, short lived, as one or two of his friends from New York among whom was Tom Hyer, arrived in the evening, and the party vamoosed for New York State, arriving at O-pake about four o'clook on Sanday morning. They expenses themselves very much satisfied with their visit to Massachusetts, but neglected to state the precise time when they should make their appearance here again. And this is the end of retributive justice for the Bostom of the State of the Sta